

Points of Pride Across Indiana

Amish Acres

Amish Acres is located in Nappanee and is listed in the National Registry of Historic Places. It allows visitors to explore the historic eight acre farm and experience the lifestyle of the Amish through guided tours. For more information visit www.amishacres.com



Indiana State Parks

An Indiana state park is within a one hour drive of every Hoosier. Indiana's state parks allow visitors to experience what the Indiana landscape was like prior to settlement with mature forests, wetlands and prairies. For a complete list of state parks and events visit www.in.gov/dnr/parklake



Indiana State Museum

The Indiana State Museum is located in downtown Indianapolis. The museum is constructed from all Indiana materials and includes icons representing each of the 92 counties on the exterior. The museum includes exhibits highlighting Indiana's past, present and future. For more information on exhibits visit www.in.gov/ism



Indianapolis Motor Speedway

The Indianapolis Motor Speedway is the home to the "The Greatest Spectacle in Racing," the Indianapolis 500. The track grounds include the Indianapolis Motor Speedway Hall of Fame Museum, which is recognized as one of the most highly visible museums in the world devoted to automobiles and auto racing. For more information visit www.indianapolismotorspeedway.com



President Benjamin Harrison Home

The President Benjamin Harrison Home, located in Indianapolis and is a museum dedicated to the 23rd U.S. President's life. Visitors see ten rooms with period furnishing and items owned by Harrison. The house includes approximately 3,700 artifacts and new exhibits open every six months. For more information visit www.presidentbenjaminharrison.org



Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore



The Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore is located in Chesterton on the shoreline of Lake Michigan. The lakeshore ranks seventh among all the national parks in plant diversity. A must see is Mt. Baldy, which is the largest moving dune within Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. For more information visit www.nps.gov/indu

Covered Bridge Capital of the World

Parke County has 30 covered bridges and plays host to one of the largest covered bridge festivals. The county-wide festival starts on the 2nd Friday in October. Visitors can relive America's past through the county's many restored historic buildings and communities. For more information visit www.coveredbridges.com

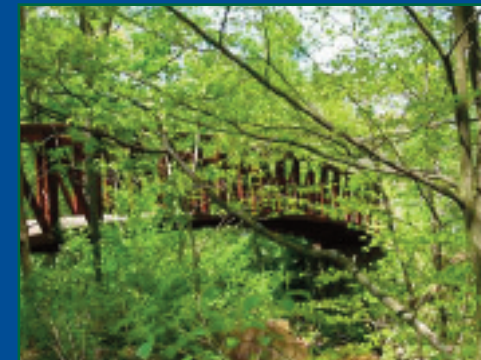


Indiana Statehouse



The Indiana Statehouse is located in the heart of downtown Indianapolis and serves as the center of our state government. The building, constructed in 1888, offers visitors the opportunity to see state government in action. For more information visit www.in.gov

Indiana Heritage



A GUIDE TO THE HOOSIER STATE'S SYMBOLS AND POINTS OF PRIDE.

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COMPLIMENTS OF

INDIANA SENATE REPUBLICANS

STATE FLAG

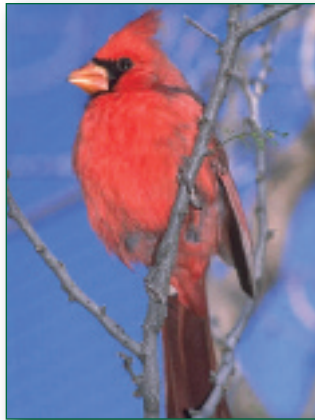
The state flag was adopted by the 1917 General Assembly as part of the commemoration of the state's



Centennial. The Daughters of the American Revolution sponsored a competition in which Paul Hadley of Mooresville submitted the prize-winning design. The torch in the center stands for liberty and enlightenment; the rays represent their far-reaching influence. The outer circle of stars stands for the original thirteen states and the inner circle represents the next five states to be admitted to the Union. The larger star stands for Indiana, the 19th state. Originally called a banner, it was renamed a flag by the 1955 General Assembly.

STATE BIRD

The state bird is the cardinal. The 1933 General Assembly made this official designation. Males are of various shades of red and have a black "mask" from the eyes to the throat. Females and young cardinals are brown, with touches of red on the crest, wings, tail and breast. Cardinals do not migrate; their song may be heard on the first sunny days of late winter. Their nests are bulky masses of twigs, rootlets, and strips of bark lined with grasses and other fine material.



STATE STONE

The state stone was adopted by the 1971 General Assembly. A piece of Indiana Limestone (the "official state stone") can be found on the fourth floor of the Indiana Statehouse.

STATE SEAL

The state seal has been in use – in variations of the current form – since territorial days. The seal can be seen on official papers as early as 1801. In 1963 the General Assembly gave legal sanction to the current design.

Official description of the seal from Indiana Code 1-2-4-1: A perfect circle, two and five eighths inches in diameter, enclosed by a plain line. Another circle within the first, two and three eighths inches in a diameter enclosed by a beaded line, leaving a margin of one quarter of an inch. In the top half of this margin are the words "Seal of the State of Indiana". At



the bottom center, 1816, flanked on either side by a diamond, with two dots and a leaf of the tulip tree at both ends of the diamond. The inner circle has two trees in the left background, three hills in the center background with nearly a full sun setting behind and between the first and second hill from the left.

There are fourteen rays from the sun, starting with two short ones on the left, the third being longer and then alternating short and long. There are two sycamore trees on the right, the larger one being near the center with a notch cut almost half way through, from the left side, a short distance above the ground. The woodsman is wearing a hat and holding his ax nearly perpendicular on his right. The ax blade is turned away from him and is even with his hat. The buffalo is in the foreground, facing to the left of front. His tail is up, front feet on the ground with back feet in the air as he jumps over a log. The ground has shoots of blue grass in the area of the buffalo and woodsman.

There are many interpretations of the seals meaning. One interpretation is that the sun rises on a new commonwealth, west of the Allegheny Mountains. The woodsman represents civilization subduing the wilderness and the buffalo, fleeing to the west which represents primitive life retiring in that direction.

STATE MOTTO

The state motto was adopted by the 1937 General Assembly. "The Crossroads of America" signifies the importance of waterways, railroads, highways and other transportation facilities in the state, viewed by many as some of the finest in the nation.



STATE NICKNAME

The widely used and popular state nickname, "The Hoosier State," is one of the oldest state nicknames. However, little is known about its origins. The term came into general usage in the 1830s when John Finley wrote a poem, "The Hoosier's Nest." The poem was widely copied throughout the country and abroad. As soon as the nickname came into general use, speculation began as to its origin. The speculation and argument have gone on since.

STATE FLOWER

The state flower is the peony. It was adopted as the official state flower by the 1957 General Assembly. The flower blooms in late May and early June in white and various shades of red and pink. The peony appears in single and double forms and is cultivated widely throughout the state. It is started from roots planted between the first of September and the time the ground freezes. It does not require rich soil but should have full sunlight.



STATE RIVER

The state river is the Wabash River, so named by the 1996 General Assembly. The Wabash River was created as the last glaciers of the Ice Age melted in Indiana. The Wabash flows freely for 411 miles, which makes it the longest stretch of free-flowing river in the United States east of the Mississippi River.



STATE TREE

The state tree is the tulip tree, also known as the yellow poplar, as adopted by the 1931 General Assembly. Monarch of the great forests that covered most of Indiana in pioneer times, the tulip tree has since become comparatively rare. In recent years, it has been extensively used in ornamental planting, as its shape, the size it attains and its distinctive blossom make it a feature in any landscape. It should be planted in early spring. The lovely bell-shaped greenish-yellow flowers appear in May or June. The soft white wood is used for many purposes.



STATE SONG

The state song is "On The Banks Of The Wabash, Far Away" by Paul Dresser.

"Round my Indiana homesteads wave the cornfields, In the distance loom the woodlands clear and cool. Oftentimes my thoughts revert to scenes of childhood, Where I first received my lessons, nature's school. But one thing there is missing in the picture, Without her face it seems so incomplete. I long to see my mother in the doorway, As she stood there years ago, her boy to greet.

CHORUS: Oh, the moonlight's fair tonight along the Wabash, From the fields there comes the breath of new-mown hay. Through the sycamores the candle lights are gleaming, On the banks of the Wabash, far away. Many years have passed since I strolled by the river. Arm in arm, with sweetheart Mary by my side. It was there I tried to tell her that I loved her, It was there I begged of her to be my bride. Long years have passed since I strolled thro' the churchyard. She's sleeping there, my angel, Mary dear. I loved her, but she thought I didn't mean it, Still I'd give my future were she only here."

Adopted by the 1913 General Assembly.